REMARKS

The indication that claims 3-8 have been allowed, is acknowledged.

By the present amendment, claim 1 has been amended to more particularly define the operation of the reflection type of the one region as enabling display by reflecting light from an observation side of the liquid crystal display device. That is, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings of this application, for example, the observation side of the liquid crystal display device is the upper side of Fig. 1 or facing side of Fig. 2, and the reflector of the display part 2A shown in the right-hand side of Fig. 1 reflects an external light from the sun or the like which passes through the liquid crystal of each pixel and is reflected thereby so as to enable display in the manner described. Additionally, by the present amendment, new claims 9-17 have been added, wherein claims 12 and 17 are independent claims and further define the features of the present invention. More particularly, such claims recite the feature that the second display part represented by the display part 2B in Fig. 1 of the drawings of this application includes a black matrix BM, as shown, and the black matrix is formed so that the black matrix extends beyond a boundary between the first display part and the second display part, which boundary is represented by the dashed line in Fig. 1, for example. As described in paragraphs [0028] at page 7 and [0040] at page 9 of the specification of this application, the black matrix BM formed on the second display part 2B side is slightly extended over the first display part 2A side so as to shield the leakage of light. The dependent claims recite further features of the present invention, including the feature of the provision of a backlight BL as illustrated in Fig. 1, for example.

The rejection of claims 1 and 2 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hoshino (US 6,317,181 B1), is traversed insofar as it is applicable to the present claims, and reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

As to the requirements to support a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102, reference is made to the decision of In re Robertson, 49 USPQ 2d 1949 (Fed. Cir. 1999), wherein the court pointed out that anticipation under 35 U.S.C. §102 requires that each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described in a single prior art reference. As noted by the court, if the prior art reference does not expressly set forth a particular element of the claim, that reference still may anticipate if the element is "inherent" in its disclosure. To establish inherency, the extrinsic evidence "must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill." Moreover, the court pointed out that inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient.

In applying Hoshino to the previous claimed invention, the Examiner refers to Fig. 4 of Hoshino, noting that as seen from the Fig. 4, light A is transmitted through polarizing film (2) in the white display region and light B is reflected from the polarizing film (2) in the black display region.

As described in Hoshino, the light A and B represent light from a light source 4 in the form of a backlight as shown in Fig. 1 of Hoshino, for example, with the observation side of the liquid crystal display device being from the upper side of the polarizing film 2. Thus, for white display, the light from the light source is transmitted therethrough in the form of light A so that the white display is a region of a transmission type. While the Examiner properly notes that for the black display, light B region is reflected and returned to the light source 4 via the liquid crystal cell 1 and the second polarizing film 3, as pointed out in col. 5, lines 66 and 67 of Hoshino, "no light is sent out to the visible side" which is the observation side. Thus, in Hoshino, light form the light source 4 which is not from the observation side is reflected back

to the non-observation side and no light is sent out to the visible side or observation side. Applicants submit that it is readily apparent that Fig. 4 of Hoshino does not disclose or teach a display part divided into two regions, as now defined in claim 1, wherein one region is displayed in a semi-transmission type or in a reflection type which enables display by reflecting light from an observation side of the liquid crystal display device. Thus, applicants submit that Hoshino fails to disclose or teach the claimed features of claim 1, as amended, in the sense of 35 U.S.C. 102 or 35 U.S.C. 103, and independent claim 1 and the dependent claims patentably distinguish over Hoshino and should be considered allowable thereover.

With regard to the newly added claims, it is noted that claim 9 depends from claim 1 and recites the feature of a backlight, while claims 10 and 11 depend from allowed claims 3 and 8 and also recite the feature of a backlight. New independent claims 12 and 17 are directed to a liquid crystal display device and a mobile phone, respectively, and recite features corresponding to that previously recited in claim 1, while defining the feature that the second display part includes a black matrix, the black matrix being formed so that the black matrix extends beyond a boundary between the first display part and the second display part. It is readily apparent that Hoshino fails to disclose or teach such feature in the sense of 35 U.S.C. 102 or 35 U.S.C. 103. Likewise, applicants submit that the other cited art fails to provide the claimed features as set forth in claims 12 and 17 and the dependent claims of this application, such that all claims should be considered allowable at this time.

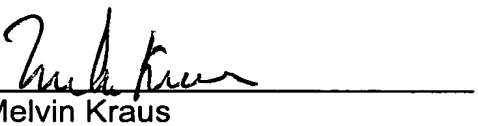
In view of the above amendments and remarks, applicants submit that in addition to allowed claims 3-8, claims 1, 2 and 9-17 patentably distinguish over the cited art, and should now be in condition for allowance. Accordingly, issuance of an action of a favorable nature is courteously solicited.

Applicants note that submitted herewith is an Information Disclosure Statement submitting a copy of Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2001-

75503, together with an English language explanation of the document. Applicants note that this publication has a publication date of March 23, 2001 which is subsequent to the priority date of this application of August 10, 2000 to which this application is entitled. It is noted that a claim for priority and a certified copy of the priority document JP 2000-242977 was filed in this application on June 8, 2001. Accordingly, applicants submit that the publication submitted by the Information Disclosure Statement is not properly utilizable with respect to this application.

To the extent necessary, applicant's petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in the fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account No. 01-2135 (501.40192X00) and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,



Melvin Kraus
Registration No. 22,466
ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP

MK/cee
(703) 312-6600